BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY. DECEMBER, 21, 1816. [NUMBER 1269.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1702.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

PROSPECTUS.

MRS. CHARSLEY'S SCHOOL

MAZAGON ROAD.

WHERE young Ladies are received as Boarders and have the advantages of a *polite Education* at 35 Rupees per Month, including English, Arithmetic, Writing, Geography, Sacred, Ancient and Modern History with Fancy Needle Work. The extra accomplishments of French and Italian, the Forte Piano, Harp, Lute, Drawing and Dancing will be taught at the option of the Parents. Each young Lady is requested to bring her own Cot and Spoon.

Young Gentlemen will be received not exceeding eight years of age.

Bombay 21st December 1816.

A CARD.

MRS. TADMAN, with the most grateful acknowledgements to the Parents and the Friends of Children who have contributed their support to her School for the Education of young Ladies, from four to fourteen years of age (and young Gentlemen under the age of eleven years.) earnestly solicits a continuance of their support, as she has at no time had the intention of relinquishing the undertaking, as report may have said, and requests most respectfully to assure the Parents, Guardians, or other Friends, who may place confidence in her, that every possible attention that can be desired will be paid to the health, and general improvement of the Children committed to her care.

Her Pupils are carefully instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and young Ladies in the various branches of needle work.

TERMS.

Board and Education, including attendants, and washing, 35 Rupees per mensem for a single Pupil, 65 Rupees for two, and 90 Rupees for three, belonging to the same family, if they continue together.

Each Scholar, on entering the School, to be furnished with 24 changes of clothing, one dozen Towels, a Knife, Fork, Silver Dessert, and Tea Spoon, and if such are required to be completed Mrs. TADMAN will do so.

Children at any time absent from School the charges will continue as if present, as the same establishment will be maintained.

Medical Aid when needful, will be called in, at the expence of the Parents or Friends.

Bombay, 11th December 1816.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Bombay Tavern Warehouse,

CHINA HAMS just imported at 4 Rupees each, and TANNAH BACON at ¼ of a Rupee a pound.

Bombay 21st December 1816.

GENUINE Eau de Medicinale DE HUSSON,

THE CELEBRATED MEDICINE FOR GOUT.

JUST received fresh to be had at the Shop of Mr. J. C. GAMA, at 30 Rupees per Bottle.

Bombay, 21st December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE

WILL SELL,

By PUBLIC AUCTION,

on MONDAY the 23d Instant

AT HIS ROOMS

IN THE MEDOW'S STREET

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver Plated, Glass Queens & China Ware &c. also Several Saddle Horses.

ALSO,

Will be sold the undermentioned Stores belonging to H. M. 56th Regiment Viz:

150 Regimental Jackets,
794 Black Cap Crowns,
3 Great Coats New,
78 Ditto Old,
687 Regimental Tufts,
4 Feather Serjeants,
550 Yards Lamb Wool Fringe,
870 Regulation Pouches to Carry 60 Rounds of Ball Cartridge.

Bombay, 20th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 30th Instant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY

EDULJEE CURSETJEE

at his Auction Rooms

IN MEAD W'S STREET,

THIRTY Cases of highly polished British Marble consisting of Slabs of various sizes for flooring with and others of large dimension, will adopted for Tables or Tomb-Stones.

Bombay, 20th November 1816.

FOR RETAIL SALE.

AT Baker's Lane, formerly the residence of Mr. Goodridge, the following articles, lately imported in the American Ship Malabar.

10 Boxes Spermaceti Candles at 2 Rups. per pound.
10 Cheeses in Tin Cases, at 1 Rups. per pound.
20 Boxes of Cyder 1 Dozen each at 10 Rups. per Dozen.
25 Boxes of Port Wine 2 dozen each at 18 Rups. per Dozen.
Hams & Bacon, at ¼ Rup. per pound.
A few Kegs Spiced Salmon, at 8 Rups. per Keg.
A few Do. Do. Mackerel at 16 Do.
Manufactured Tobacco.
Sallad Oil, in Cases of 30 flasks each at 7 Rups. per Dozen.
Bottle Corks at 1¼ Rup. per groce.
The above are all of Superior quality.

Bombay, Dec. 18th 1816.

AT THE MIRROR PRESS,

AT

CALCUTTA.

TO BE PUBLISHED

FOR

T. AND A. UNDERWOOD,

BOOK-SELLERS,

No 32, FLEET STREET,

LONDON,

A VOLUME OF *SERMONS,*

BY

THE REV. JAMES BRYCE, D.D.

Chaplain to the Honorable the East India Company,

AND

Clergyman of the Church of Scotland,

AT FORT WILLIAM.

N. B. This Volume will contain 500 pp.

PRICE 16 *RUPEES.*

Subscriptions will be received at this Presidency by the Reverend JAMES CLOW, and by Messrs. BAXTER & Co.

SPECIE WANTED,

FOR the use of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, about One Thousand Pounds sterling by Bills at 30 days sight on the Regimental Agent.

Sealed tenders will be received by R. Mitton Pay Master at Camp near Baroda 'till the 31st day of January 1817.

Bombay 21st December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATIONS in the Island of SUMATRA near Bencoolen, called *Banlangan*, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just debts and of three several annuities to his Sister and two Daughters, will be sold at Calcutta, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventeen, to the highest bidder at auction, by *Messrs. Gould and Campbell*; where a Copy of the said Will may be seen: the Particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation can only be learnt satisfactorily by an application to the Government at Bencooten. The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; to whom the Estate of the said WALTER EWER is largely indebted, under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and is to be paid immediately upon the Execution of the Deeds by the said JOHN and WALTER EWER the Elder and Younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator.—Dated this first day of October 1816.

JOHN EWER.
WALTER EWER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On THURSDAY the 26th Instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

WILL BE SOLD

BY AUCTION

THE property of Mr. T. H. DAVIES, at his late Residence on Colaba consisting of the following effects.

FURNITURE.

Mahogany and Jackwood; Dining Tables, Breakfast, Card and Sofa Satin wood Tables, Couches, Tea poys, side Boards, and Satin wood Chairs, Billiard Table, an excellent and modern Eight day Clock, Blackwood Book cases, Drawers, Wardrobes, Wash-hand stands, Cots and Bedding, Camp Chairs and Tables, Prints, Mirror, a pair of Globes, Carpets, Dispense, Cupboards, Liquor Cases, Shower Bath, Green painted folding Screen, Rattan Screens, Bathing and Gram Tubs, Drip-Stone, and a Spirit Level &c. &c.

PLATE AND PLATED WARE.

Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, Milk Bowl and Cover, Pye dishes, Salvers, Coffee and Tea pot, Stew pan, Bread basket, Eggboiler, Toast, Rack and Bottle Stands, Scollop Shells, wine Funnel and punch Strainer, Mustard pot, Soup and milk Ladles, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Sallad, Sugar, Salt and Marrow Spoons, Skewers, Table Ring, Mug, Branch and Single Table shades, a Strong plate chest, Knives and Forks, Tin Dish Covers &c.

GLASS.

Chandelier, Hanging and wall Lamps, Gilt china Sugar Jars, Tumblers, wine, finger, jelly, and custard Glasses, Coolers, Dishes, preserve and butter Pots, Queens Ware Dinner set, Hot water Dishes and Plates.

WINE.

About 60 Dozen of very fine Old Madeira 6 years in India 20 Dozen London Market, English and French Claret, Sherry, Hock, Bottled Beer, Leaden Coolers &c.

Garden Ornamental blue and white China Jars. Sundry Books, a very capital Bengal Palankeen Carriage lined with green morvees, with spare wheels, Lamps and plated Mounting and Harness, a Chariot Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Carriage Levers, Palankeens, Semmianahs &c.

ALSO WILL BE SOLD

Sundry Office Furniture, Consisting of Desks, Stools, paper and book Presses a large Iron Cash Chest &c. &c.

The above may be viewed at Mr. DAVIES's late Residence at Colabah, any day between the hours of 10 and 3, prior to the day of Sale.

Bombay, 17th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of BURGORJEE RUSTOMJEE, late of Surat, Parsee, deceased, having been granted by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to PESTONJEE RUSTOMJEE of Surat the Executor therein named: all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
Proctor.

Bombay, 19th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT TUCKER HURJEEVAN SHAMJEE and GOMABOY widow, executrix of the late JETTAH HANSRAUZ, will sell by public Auction on Monday next, the 23d instant at four o clock in the afternoon, a Large Dwelling House situate without the Town Walls near Gunnesswarry, opposite the Large Ranges of RAGOONATH DADAJEE Purjoe.

Bombay 20th December 1816.

જાહેર • ખબર

ખબર • દીધાથી • આપીએયને

કે • ફરજીવંણ • શામજી • તથા • ગોમાબા ઇ • મરનાર • જેથા • હંશરાજની • ઘરીઆં ણી • તથા • વારશંણ • આવતા • શોમવારને દીને • તા • ૨૩ મી • આગમે • મહીનાંની એ બપોરનાં • કલાક ૪ નાં • જાહેર • લીલાંવ • કરીને • વેચશે • ગોફેર ૧ બારકોટ • ગણ • ૨૧ વાડી • આગાસ • રઘુનાથ • દાદાજી • પરબુની ચાલની • શેજોનુ *

તા • ૨૦ મી • ડીસેંબર ૧૮૧૬

A CARD.

MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO. have remaining for sale a few Copies of SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S History of Persia, which may be had on application at their Office for Rupees 120 each.

Bombay 21st December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT GOPALLJEE BHANJEE & NARRON BHANJEE muccadum weavers have contracted to dispose of an Oart called Dowlutkhaney of one wheel situated without the Town by new weavers street; If any person or persons have claim against the same by inheritance, right, mortgage or otherwise, he or they are requested to make the same known to BAPOO BALLAJEE, the purchaser, or to BAPOO BABONJEE, at Bhuccajee Merjee's, within the space of fourteen days, after the expiration of which, no claim of the description will be attended to.

Bombay, 21st December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of WISTNOODESS TRIMBUCKJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to SEW SUNKER WISTNOODESS, of Bombay aforesaid, Hindoo Inhabitant, the only son of the said deceased.

GRANT,
PROCTER.

Bombay, 19th December 1816.

Referring to an address to the army on the subject of the military fund, published in our last Saturday's Courier, purporting to be from "the Clergy on the Bombay Establishment"—We have been desired to state, that the address was only from a portion of the clergy and not by any means sanctioned by the whole of that very respectable body.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH DECEMBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. B. BURR, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to the Deckan on sick Certificate for a period of four months.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH DECEMBER 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointments of Captain Anderson of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry on the 27th ultimo to be Paymaster in the Southern Division of Guzerat, and to appoint him to the situation of Barrack Master at Surat in the room of Captain Carter.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH DECEMBER 1816.

Lieutenant Samuel Richards of the Engineer Corps is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH DECEMBER 1816.

Lieutenant F. W. Morgan of the Corps of Pioneers on the Madras Establishment is allowed a furlough to Sea on sick Certificate for a period of four months from the end of February 1817.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to puplish the following instructions for the guidance of the Superintendent of Military Bazars, modifying those laid down in the 12th Section of the Commissariat Regulations, releasing him from the Controul of the Commissariat Department.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having revised the Regulations for the Military Bazars is pleased to direct that in future they be entirely detached from the Commissariat Department.

The Superintendents of Bazars will be subject to such instructions as they may receive from the Commanding Officer of the stations or cantonment.

They will have no connexion with the Police of the Camp or Station, their duty being to provide for a regular Supply of articles for the Market under their controul, and for the quantities and quality of which they will be held responsible.

It will be their duty to make themselves acquainted with the resources of the surrounding Country, and the Prices in the different districts and Towns, since it is only from such information combined with the quantities in the Market, that the Bazar rates can be properly examined and satisfactorily ascertained.

They must also promptly report to the Commandings Officer for the information of Government, any purchases that may be made in the Market, or in the contiguous Towns by the Officers of the Commissariat.

No duty is to be levied in the Market excepting upon those Articles, which Government have directed to be taxed, and the Revenue arising therefrom must be paid monthly into the local Pay Office on account of the Honorable Company.

It will be a particular duty of all Superintendents of Bazars, to prevent the Cutwal or any others of the native assistants, from exacting or receiving any Dustoor or fee, upon the Articles brought into the market; and to prohibit their being directly or indirectly concerned, in any traffick connected with the supplies of the Bazar.

It is also necessary that great care be taken to detect and prevent if possible, any connexion between the subordinate agents in the commissariat, and those of the Bazar.

The prices of the surrounding Country for all Articles of great Consumption, should be continually exposed at some conspicious spot in the Bazar, in different native characters for public information.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19th DECEMBER 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, having had under his consideration, the subject of establishing one general rate of exchange, to be observed in adjusting payments made at one Presidency, on account of another, and the following rate of exchange for the adjustment of payments made at this Presidency to Officers belonging to the Establishments of Fort William or Fort Saint George viz. Sicca Rupees (325) three hundred and twenty five for Arcot or Bombay Rupees (350) three hundred and fifty, appearing to unite with great simplicity in calculation, such a degree of accuracy as to leave no adequate ground of objection to its' adoption, whether considered in relation to the concerns of Government, or of individuals; and on the whole to be greatly preferable to any other rate of exchange, which has been suggested; the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased on the recommendation of the Supreme Government to determine, that the above rate of exchange shall be applied to all payments made at this Presidency on account of either of the other Presidencies; with exception to payment on account of His Majesty's Government, His Majesty's Navy in India, and to the pay of the Troops of one Presidency on actual service at either of the others, which will be regulated as heretofore.

The General Order of the 28th October 1814, so far as relates to advances in the currency of the three Presidencies is hereby superseded.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1816.

Since the publication of our Extra on Monday last, the only arrival at this port is the Honorable Company's Cruizer Vestal from the Persian Gulph, but we are informed that she has brought no intelligence whatever from Europe.

We understand that the private trader Hannah has been taken up by the Government to convey home the 2d Battalion of H. M. 56th Regiment and that she will probably sail about the 1st of next month for Liverpool.

Yesterday Luke Ashburner Esq. was sworn in for the office of Mayor, & Ollyett Woodhouse, Esq. for that of Sheriff, of this presidency for the ensuing year.

There is one article of European news which we had not observed in the English journals in our possesion and for which we are indebted to the Calcutta papers: every tribute that is paid to departed excellence, worth or beauty, it is peculiarly the province of an Editor of a newspaper to record, and we have therefore to apologize to our fair readers, that in the hurry of preparing our Extra of Monday, we have omitted to state that, "the Hottentot Venus has been embalmed" We are not informed in what manner the process has been carried on, but we conclude that proper care has been taken to preserve for the admiration of posterior ages, that beautiful rotundity of shape, which, altho indeed somewhat differently placed, constituted in the Venus of Hottentot, as in the Venus de Medici, her peculiar beauty.—

IN THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

IN THE CASE OF THE

ERNAAD.

The Judge on Wednesday last pronounced his judgment in this case, condemning the ship on the ground of having had sugar on board without having given a Plantation Bond.

He shortly recapitulated the grounds upon which he had before declared the ship to be not liable to forfeiture under the original cause of seizure, for want of a Register, it having been decided by the King in Council reversing the sentence of the Supreme Court at Madras, that that was not requisite to a ship in India, and the same principle having since been confirmed by the statute. But as these grounds of his judgment could not at the time of the seizure be supposed to be known to the captors he considered the arrest of the ship fully warranted under the general law, as it then stood.

He stated that he thought the ship liable to forfeiture under the 15 C. 2. for carrying goods the produce of Europe from Bombay to Bengal, whereas the statute required that the only importation of European goods into any colony should be directly from the mother country. But as the offence was the importation into Bengal and was therefore committed there, he did not think he had jurisdiction over it in the Vice Admiralty Court of Bombay.

He adverted to the argument of the counsel for the captors, that the admiralty exercised jurisdiction over questions coming incidentally before them. He said that, even supposing the cases in the prize jurisdiction of the high court of admiralty to have gone so far, (of which however he was not aware from any cases adduced) that at least no precedent had been shewn in the instance court that he was aware of, and that it would not become a court of vice-admiralty to extend so extraordinary a jurisdiction to a new class of cases. That if the suggestion of one competent source of jurisdiction, which however might fail in fact, could give collaterally jurisdiction to this court over matters not originally subject to it, this would give to the admiralty an extension of jurisdiction similar to that assumed by the courts of Kings Bench and Exchequer by clauses of ac etiam and quo minus by which they drew to themselves a large proportion of the communia placita. That courts of Equity in taking custody of and exercising general jurisdiction over whole estates, as of ideots, intestates, or bankrupts, did not think themselves warranted in investigating the conduct of the parties except so far as was necessary for the particular purposes for which the custody was assumed. That the circumstance of the wrong doers being claimants before the court did not vary the case. That a claimant in trover or in detinue would recover notwithstanding any evidence might be produced to prove that he had originally obtained the goods illegally or had made an illegal use of them, unless the illegality were in the very transaction which formed the subject of the action. So here that unless the illegal carrying into Bengal had been the ground of this proceeding he thought the Court could not notice it, but it could only be tried in Bengal or in England. That as the case was likely to be appealed, the court of admiralty might extend the principle of their decisions to cases in the Instance court, and to grounds of illegality and of forfeiture in voyages anterior to that libelled, but he should not feel warranted in doing so.

That he never had doubted the merits of the question on which he was going to condemn, for taking sugar on board not having given a plantation bond. That the words of the first navigation act were clear, that the meaning of the words, colonies and plantations, had been admitted to apply in general to the East Indies, and that question seemed to be put at rest by the 15 C 2. c. 7. s. 5 & 6.

That the Advocate General had attempted to distinguish this effect of the navigation acts as having been virtually done away by the statutes giving to the company the exclusive trade to India, and by the fact that the navigation laws had never been enforced here. But that mere dissuetude was not by the law of England a revocation of a statute and that the reason of the navigation laws never having till lately been in pratice applied to India was notoriously because until the decision of Lord Kenyon in an insurance case in the year 1795 or 6, it never had occurred to any one in any public shape to consider the East Indies as being colonies or territories "belonging to his Majesty" within the navigation laws; they were supposed to be territories of the Company. But as soon as the point was raised it was decided and acquiesed in, for it is too clear to be disputed.

That it had been contended that the whole of India formed only one plantation or Colony within the meaning of the Plantation laws, and that a carrying of Sugars from one port of Jamaica to another could not be an importation into or exportation from the Colony. That whatever might be the case between Surat and Bombay, between the Presidency and its subordinates, there are clearly three Presidencies and three distinct Governments in India, of three separate Colonies. But that the offence in this case is independent of either exporting or importing. It is compleat by putting Sugars on board a ship without having previously given a plantation bond. It is a regulation of precaution. That the only other points raised by the advocate for the Company on the merits of this question had been under the statutes giving the trade to India to the Company without any restriction as to the mode of navigation, and on the subsequent statutes laying the trade open in the same general terms. But that all these statutes evidently referred to the clauses of the monopoly, granting free trade at first to the Company to the exclusions of all others, and afterwards giving free trade to all, in some points, divested of the exclusive priveleges, but without any refference to the general regulations of all plantation trade, which of course bind the Indian trade whether in the hands of the monopolists or when thrown open, unless they had been expressly repealed, or unless India had been expressly excepted out of them; but by a concurrent series of decisions since 1796, it is now clear that all the regulations of the navigation and plantation laws are in force here.

That the court of Vice Admiralty has express jurisdiction over this offence by the 22. and 23d C. 2. c. 26. S. 11.—That the words giving the jurisdiction are very broad and general, "in any "of the said plantations, in the Court "of the High Admiral of England or of "any of his Vice Admirals."

That those words were not more general then the jurisdiction must necessarily have been intended to be. For the offence mentioned in the statute is two fold—either for putting on board sugars &c. in any plantation, without giving a plantation bond, or, after giving such bond, for carrying the Sugars to any other place not being a British port or a British plantation, to which alone, by the terms of the plantation bond, they could be carried. Now the latter description of offence could never be committed in any British plantation at all, and the jurisdiction over both descriptions of the offence being given in the same words, it must have been intended that any British Courts of Vice Admiralty, in which the ship might be brought, might hold cognizance of the forfeiture.

He stated that it was necessary to trace this jurisdiction fully, because in the case of the Fabius in 2d. Robinson's Admiralty reports the Judge was stated

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to have decided under authority, of a former case there cited, that the Vice Admiralty Courts had no jurisdiction over offences against the revenue and plantation Laws, except for offences within the island to which the court belonged: That the judge Sir W. Scott is also in the report stated to have referred to the statute of 7 and 8 W. 3. c. 22. s. 6 as the statute giving the jurisdiction and he states one question under it to have been, whether as that statute gave jurisdiction to the courts of Vice Admiralty, and did not mention the high court of Admiralty at all, the latter could exercise appellate jurisdiction in those cases. But that the statute 7 and 8 W 3. does no mention any court of Admiralty or of vice Admiralty at all. That there must therefore be a mistake either in the report of the case, or in the decision. That the statutes which do mention the one jurisdiction and not the other, were the 6 Geo. 2. c. 13 and the statutes following it, all of which were limited to the plantations in America only. That those statutes expressly limit the jurisdiction in the cases there provided against, to the particular Vice Admiralty court of the island in which the offences may be committed, which is the whole account of the decision of the Fabius and of the case in 1754 there cited and upon the authority of which it was founded. That it was probably in consequence of the decision of the case of the Fabius and of the inconvenience which it disclosed, that the statute of the 49 Geo. 3 c. 107 passed, which extended the jurisdiction over the same cases to the courts of Vice-Admiralty of any colony to which the offending ship may be brought, or of any adjoining colony. That by correcting this mistake in the report of the case of the Fabius, that case and the judgment upon it would be found to apply to a particular class of cases only, under a particular class of statutes applicable only to America, in which the jurisdiction was expressly restricted in a very inconvenient degree, so as to require to be enlarged by the subsequent statute. That this enlarged jurisdiction in those American statutes is now nearly as extensive as had been originally given by the statute under consideration, the 22 and 23 C. 2 in the cases of plantation bonds, in which there was no limitation of any particular court of Vice Admiralty, and which statute could not therefore have been in the contemplation of the court of Admiralty in giving judgment on the Fabius or in the case there cited.

He said that the condemnation of the ship necessarily involved the fate of the Sugars, the putting which on board was the cause of the condemnation; but that was not a part of the case then before the Court. That the only part of the cargo then before him was the saltpetre, the condemnation of which had been pressed as being the property of the owners of the vessel, the East India Company, and involved in the supposed criminality of the voyage. This was supported by the case of the Walsingham Packet.

That the first objection to this claim of forfeiture was the want of jurisdiction. That in the case of the Walsingham Packet it rather seemed that the jurisdiction incidentally exercised by the High Court of Admiralty, sitting in the court of Prize, was confined to cases in which the claim must necessarily be made through transactions involving illegality; that so confined, the jurisdiction of refusing to entertain such a claim was no more than a court of common law does every day, in rejecting suits, the point of which involves criminality of the complainant. But that so limited, the rule could not affect the salt petre, in the carrying which there was nothing illegal. That there was nothing illegal even in this voyage of the Ernaad, the sugar having been in fact carried to a British colony, and the forfeiture being only for omission of a formal security, to do that which had in fact been done. That if the principles of the case of the Walsingham packet applied to this case, it would have the effect of extending and increasing a legislative penalty, which he did not think could be or ought to be done. That if the Sugar and Saltpetre had both been seized for this penalty, and an action of trover had been brought, the officer seizing might justify the detention of the sugars, but not of the saltpetre, the one being forfeited, but not the other, and that the change of the jurisdiction to the court of vice admiralty could not alter the rights. That in the case of the Walsingham packet the goods were actually liable to forfeiture under the statute 13 and 14 C. 2. and it would be contrary to all legal principle to allow a claim, founded upon a title which was illegal in the very point of the claim, and for goods, which for that illegality were forfeited. That if the principles of decison of the court of admiralty go no further it does not affect this case, the claim for saltpetre not being illegal. If they do cover such a case as to the present, at least no such case has been decided in the instance court, and in short he would not make such a precedent.

The Judge pronounced judgment of condemnation of the ship, and of restitution of the saltpetre, reserving the question of costs.

ARRIVALS.]—Captain Byers, Deputy Quarter Master General.

Ensign P. P. Wilson, 2d Battalion 3d Regt.

Lieut. Colonel Corselis, 1st Regt.

Lieut. Lester, Artillery.

Lieut. J. H. Dunsterville, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

DEPARTURES.]—Captain F. W. Hutchinson His M. 17th Dragoons.

Lieut. L. S. S. Monteith, H. M. 17th Drags.

Lieut. Col. Burr, 1st Bat. 7th Regt.

Captain J. Carter, Barrack Master.

Lieut. Robert Campbell, Fort Adjutant.

Ensign A. Reid, Marine Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—14th Dec. American Ship Unicorn, Asa Manchester, Commander, from Baltimore.

16th Ditto the H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. Thomas Tanner from Persia Gulph

DEPARTURES.]—15th Brig Hibernia, Capt. J. Atkinson to Bengal.

17th Ditto Ship Wellington, Captain Edwards Toussaint, to Calcutta.

Ditto ditto Ship Orpheus, Free Trader, Captain Thomas Finlay, to London.

Ditto ditto Ship Pembroke, Captain B. Rogers to Cochin and Calcutta.

Passengers per Orpheus.

Mrs. Lighton—Miss Caroline Lighton,—Miss Elizabeth Lighton,—Masters Anderson Lighton—James Lighton,—Alexander Lighton,—Miss Aitchison—Captain James Irving, 2d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Thomas Palin, 5th Regt. N. I.—Master James Irving,—Miss Elizabeth Irving.

Capt. R. M. Grindlay, H. C. service,—Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie,—T. H. Davies Esq.

79 Invalided Troops from the H. C. Service,—5 Women,—7 Children.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS—22d, Ship Fame, J. B. Brown, from China 28th August, and Penang 1st November.

Ship Pascoa, J. Nicoll, from China 17th October, and Malacca 1st November.

23d, Ship Forbes, T. Braden, from China 19th October, and Malacca 1st November.

Ship Roscoe, J. Bean, from Liverpool 8th July,

Schooner Tropic Bird, E. Brown, from the Isle of France 3d October.

24th, Arab Ship Fathelmine, Nacoda, from Muscat 17th September.

Ship Anne, R. Dickie, from Penang, 4th November.

Ship Laurel, H. J. Green, from Amboyna, 24th August, and Madras 18th October.

Arab Ship Fattymobarruck, Nacoda Salem, from Penang 14th October.

25th Ship Fattylmobarruck, G. Lindsay, from Penang 5th October.

Brig Haldane, R. Alan, from Annalaboo 1st November.

26th, Ship Prince Blucher, M. T. Weatherall from China 14th October, and Malacca 30th ditto.

27th November the Reliance, M. Pike from Trincomalee 24th October; the Star of Baltimore, R. Cooke, from London June 12th and Madras 23d October; the Nestor, Thesther, from London the 3d June, the Dolphin K. Appaly, from the Isle of France the 11th October; the Roomanee, from Rangoon, the 10th instant; and brig Fair Trial, W. Wyatt, from Madras the 17th October.

November 30th the Richard, Capt. Mullin, from Liverpool, the 12th June. She spoke the Princess Mary, from Calcutta to London on 25th Oct. Latitude 3 12 N Longitude 89 30 E.

Passengers per Blucher.

R. Pearson, Esq.
R. Alexander, Esq.
C. Augustney, Esq.
Lieutenant C. Smith,
Mrs. Smith, and 2 Children.

From the wreck of the Francis Charlotte.

Mrs. McPherson,
——McQueen,
——Brown,
Miss Brown,
Mrs. Acres,
Major McPherson, His Majesty's 78th
Lieutenant McKenzie, ditto ditto.
——McCrummin, ditto ditto.
Mr. F. Brown, Assistant Surgeon, do. do.
234 Soldiers, &c. ditto ditto.
Captain Acres, late of the Francis Charlotte.
Mr Ramsay, ditto ditto,
——Smith, ditto ditto,
——Jackson, ditto ditto,
——Goldie, ditto ditto,
——Burden, ditto ditto,
30 Lascars, ditto ditto.

The following passengers came by the Futtiul Mooberick from Penang.

Mrs. Prendergast,
——Lindsay,
Miss C. Murchison,
Doctor Prendergast,
P. Murchison, and
Captain Glass,

DEPARTURES—Nov. 22d, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Durant, for China.

23d, American Ship Hope,] Gardner, for Boston, American Ship Fawn, W. Austin, for ditto.

24th, Portuguese Ship Camoens, J. J. da Roza, for Lisbon.

26th, Ship Caledonia, E. B. Roberts, for England.

The Caledonia, bound to England direct, left town on Tuesday; and the Commodore Hayes, A Pelly, to complete her cargo at the New Anchorage for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—On Thursday last the 19th inst. the Revd. Gordon Hall, to Miss Margaret Lewis.

BIRTH.]—At Surat, on the 14th December the Lady of Major Imlach, C. B. of a Daugther.

DEATHS.]—On the 2d instant, At Calicut, George Reade, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment.

On Monday last Mr. John Maryon, Garrison Sergeant Major.

At Masulipatam on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, in the House of G. E. Russell, Esq. Robert Charles Ross, Esq. Collector of the Zillah of Cuddapah, third Son of the late General Ross of the Madras Establishment, in the 34th year of his age, after a short but severe illness.

"In the course of seventeen years of public service, zealously and faithfully discharged, he had acquired the highest approbation of the Government; and at the time of his death was employed on an especial Commission—During many years of intercourse with the Natives, he had obtained their fullest confidence, and attachment; and having their prosperity and welfare at heart, they loved him!—His superior talents and amiable disposition, were duly equalled by the generosity of his heart, and the liberality of his mind; qualities which he possessed in an eminent degree—for the Widow, the Orphan, and the Poor never found his door shut to them.—He was a true Christian; and benevolence was the leading characteristic of his Soul.

"Love and duty to his parents while living; the warmest affection, and kindness for his brothers, and attachment for his friends, were alike firm and unshaken to his last hour.

"His Country, his family, his friends, and the Society at large, have in him, experienced a loss which they will long—very long—lament; for he was a Man, of whom no tongue spoke evil!"

To the above account we have had the following Extract of a letter from a Correspondent at Madras.

No person has died more sincerely regretted, throughout this Presidency: no man has died with a character more highly established. He lived full of honourable feelings, and his integrity was universally acknowledged. In private life he was what all may call the real Gentleman. In public life he was all industry, honor, and justice; firm, but at the same time merciful. He united all those qualities fitted to serve the people over whom he held authority, while he fulfilled all the right desires of those who employed him. The extensive district of Cuddapah flourished under him. He fully shared with his fellow labourers in the Revenue Line the praises of his Government, and the Inhabitants at the same time blessed the generous nature of his arrangements.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th ultimo, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Frederick Nepean, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Harriet Martina Becher.

BIRTHS.—Nov. 27th, the Lady of R. Howard, Esq. of a Daughter.

Nov. 27th, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Playfair, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Superintendent of Military Roads, of a Daughter.

On the 20th instant, the Lady of John Smith, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. John Chalke, of a Son

On the 26th instant, Mr. John Mercado, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 22d Nov. Mrs. Charlotte Hyppolite.

On the 14th Nov. Lieut. John Fryer Gould, Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Bat. 25th Regt. Nat. In.

At Benares, on the 18th Nov. Emma Harriet, the infant Daughter of R. O. Wynne, Esq. of the Civil Service.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 2d Dec. Lieut. Henry Fullerton, of the Engineers, to Emily, second Daughter of John Goldingham, Esq. F. C. S.

BIRTHS.—At Secunderabad, on the 31st October, the Lady of Lieut. E. Collings 2d Bat. 8th Regt. Nat. In. of a Daughter.

At Checacole, on the 19th Nov. the Lady of the late Captain Peter Morrill, 1st Bat. 10th Regt. Nat. In. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At a Field Post in the Nimparee Ghaut leading into the Valley of the Nerbuddah near Shahpoor, Lieut. W. Fane Ellis, of the 1st Bat. 21st Regt. Madras Infantry.

At Cochin, on the 18th Nov. Mr. Arnold Lunel, aged 70 years, a Member of Council, and Chief Secretary to the Dutch Government of Cochin.

At Nagpore, on the 18th Nov. the Infant Daughter of Lieut. E. Clarke, 1st Bat. 20th Regt. Nat. In. aged 16 months and 6 days.

At the Presidency, on Saturday the 30th ultimo, in the 35th year of his age, Major Robert Edward Langford, Commanding the 2d Bat. 22d Regt. Nat. In. doing duty in Fort St. George.

At Vizagapatam, on Monday the 25th Nov. Major Charles Lucas, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER 3d 1816.

Sir Edmund Stanley, we hear, intended to take his departure from Penang, for this Presidency, early in the current month.

DECEMBER, 5th.

The Albion, it appears, is not expected before the 10th at soonest. There are two Ships of that name, we understand, and both bound to England from Calcutta—one, commanded by Captain Fisher, sailed last month and has no doubt passed the Port: the other, commanded by Captain Oliver, is the Ship expected here.

The entertainment, in celebration of St. Andrew's Day, noticed in our last as about to take place, was given by the Madras Highland Society on Thursday evening. Stewards had been appointed, under whose direction, every arrangement, suited for such an occasion, had been completed. The Pantheon, with the approaches to it, were brilliantly illuminated, and the Company, which was very numerous, included most of the principal Families of Madras. The Right Hon'ble the President of the Highland Society, we regret to find, was unable to attend, in consequence of indisposition; and Colonel Murray, acted on this occasion. Mrs. Elliott and Family entered the Ball Room, soon after nine o'clock when dancing commenced; which was kept up with great spirit, both before, as well as after Supper and to a late hour. The Supper, was placed in the Theatre, at which several appropriate Toasts were given; and the Entertainment did not conclude before sun-rise on Friday morning.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Captains W. Blundell, and B. T. Smith, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon T. Williams, Rifle Corps.

DEPARTURES.] Colonel Dighton, Commanding S. D.—Captain B. M. Johnson, Brigade Major S. D—Lieut. W. G. Page, 8th Native Regiment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER 22, 1816.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Assistant to the Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces.

Mr. J. C. Dick, Register of the Zillah Court at Allyghur.

Mr. J. J. Bosanquet, additional Register of the Zillah Court at Bareilly.

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Bareilly.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, Assistant to the Magistrate of Nuddeah.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1816.—[SELL.

Rs.	Ans.			Rs.	Ans.
1	10	Six per Cent. Loan	Obligation. Dis.	2	0

The late Governor of St. Helena arrived in England on the 17th of June, on H. M. ship Havannah.

Bavaria has refused a passage to a Corps of Russians, proceeding to reinforce the Contingent Force in France.

Forgeries to the amount of £100,000 have been practiced in England. The Bills have been drawn on Baring and Co. Roberts, Curtis and Co. and other principal bankers in England.

[*Cal. Times, 26th Novr.*

By the arrival of the Tropic Bird from the Mauritius, accounts have been received of that colony having suffered from a calamity of the most distressing description. More than two thirds of the city of Port Louis, were burnt to ashes on the night of the 25th of September; and a people prosperous and happy, at once reduced to the extreme of poverty and wretchedness. Upwards of four thousand families of freemen were by this dreadful visitation turned out into the open fields in a state of nakedness—all mercantile and individual credit was destroyed—houses of established reputation stopt payment—provisions were not to be procured— the island presented one scene of misery and despair. The Government did not look with supineness at the melancholy spectacle. With a degree of humanity and of sympathy for the numerous sufferers, which does infinite honor to its head, and to the nation which he represents, it immediately bent the whole of its attention to alleviate the general distress.

A meeting of the principal merchants and other inhabitants of the colony being held in the Government House on the 28; Mr. Farquhar proposed, and with their approbation carried, a series of resolutions to the following effect.

1.—To feed all persons standing in need of assistance.

2.—To support the credit of the Bank.

3.—To open the port for 18 months.

4—To encourage industry.

5.—To grant loans, without interest, to those whose property had been burnt.

6—To press upon the British Government, the necessity of making good the value of all real estates,

7—To give a respite to all debtors to the 1st of January.

The substance of these resolutions is contained in the subjoined proclamations.

In furtherance of these benevolent views, the public stores were instantly thrown open; and Mr. Mackay, head of the police, instructed to issue rice and salt provisions to all the needy victims of the conflagration. Tents were pitched in every vacant place, adjacent to the city; and all persons deprived of their homes, accommodated with comfortable asylums. A new bazar was immediately established; and every facility granted to storekeepers and traders to raise temporary buildings, for the disposal of their wares.

The Bank was reopened on the 28th, and all subscribers or indorsers of bills allowed to withdraw their engagements, and take in lieu bank notes.

Vessels were instantly dispatched to the Cape, Java, Bombay, Ceylon and this port, to give intimation of the catastrophe, and beg for immediate supplies.

These were a few of the humane and enlightened measures adopted by Government to restore credit and confidence to the distressed inhabitants. It is delightful to observe, that they were warmly promoted and imitated, by the public spirit of many of those colonists, who had either wholly escaped the general calamity, or whose superior funds, screened them from the severity of its shock. Some opened their houses to the destitute; others distributed provisions, and eagerly lent an aiding hand to the wretched.

We have perused many letters, descriptive of the fatal event. Written amidst the deep gloom and misery occasioned by it, they are naturally less precise and particular, regarding the cause and progress of the fire, than if penned at a time of greater leisure and composure. The following is more minute than the others.

"Port Louis, Oct. 1.

"You may possibly wish to have some particulars of the dreadful event which occurred here on the 25th ultimo, so fatal in its consequences to this colony; and productive of greater horrors than I can describe. The fire broke out at 7 P. M. at M. Deshayes, the lawyer's house, at the upper end of Hospital Street on the right hand, descending to the Hospital gate. The alarm was soon given, and numbers repaired to the spot. Engines were immediately carried thither; but owing to the scarcity of water at the end of the town availed little. M Deshayes' house was a large building, with numerous out houses, and burned furiously. Observing how difficult it would be to prevent its spreading, attempts were made to pull down a small house at some distance; but these failed in the desired effect —And, in truth, the town was ill prepared for such a sad visitation—all was confusion—The 56th Regiment were turned out; and the crews of the different vessels in the port sent to the place. The town was soon on fire in several places; owing to a bale of cotton, not known to be, but actually on fire, being rolled into a house far to the windward. The flame was by it communicated to the house, and thence to other goods which had been carried thither for safety. To give you an idea of the rapidity of the conflagration, I need only mention, that some goods of mine were moved six different times, before the scene was closed. Meanwhile the fire kept running on. I got into the Hospital yard, and burnt down the Catholic Chapel there. Dreadful apprehensions were now entertained for the Magazine, which had 2000 barrels of powder in it. Thank God it escaped; had it blown up, who would have remained to tell this tale of woe? The fire kept burning till eight of the morning. It was miraculously arrested by the Government House; and all that part of the town lying on the other side, and the shipping were thus saved from destruction.

"The Government House was five times on fire; but saved by very great exertions. The stabling to windward was however demolished, Three hundred and fifty one emplacements (as the French term it,) that is, houses with all their dependencies; making about 1500 buildings, are in ashes. The estimates of the actual loss are various.—Some state the buildings at one and a half million of Spanish dollars; and the whole damage from four to five millions. Others say, this estimate is far too low, but I imagine a million sterling is its utmost extent. The mercantile losses are very great—One house suffers to the extent of 400,000 dollars; another of 100,000, and so on. The Bank funds suffered much, but go on under the auspices of Government. All on the other side of the town, were exempt from immediate injury; but who could escape the general effects of such a sight of horror? The Governor has certainly done every thing in his power for our relief; and individually, both Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar have acted the most humane and generous parts. Rice is selling at 6 dollars per bag, and there are three months stock on hand."

We find by other letters, the number of houses stated to have been destroyed to vary from twelve hundred to three thousand; and the loss incurred to range by several accounts from five to ten millions of dollars. By Mr. Farquhar it was reckoned at six millions. We have before us a sketch of the town, and for the sake of those acquainted with its topography, shall mention the principal streets destroyed— of the Rue Neuf de Petite Montaigne, the side next the Government House—all the houses of the Rue National—all the space between it and the Rue de Paris—that side of the Rue de Paris, facing the Rue National —On the other side of the Rue National the whole space up to the Hospital Gate—beyond the wall encompassing this space, the Church and many public buildings—and close by the Government House the whole of the Bazar. The Printing Office, and Public Offices, at the end of the Rue National, and, as we said, all beyond the Government House were saved.

We cannot conclude this hasty and feeble description of one of the greatest calamities, which can afflict humanity, without humbly but earnestly suggesting the great opportunity offered by it for the exertion of those generous feelings, of that sympathy for the unfortunate, which in this Settlement have never been found wanting in the day of need. It requires no warmth of imagination, no peculiar force of language, to conceive or picture the mass of misery into which the inhabitants of this island, lately so favoured and happy, are now plunged. It is only necessary to look at the bare reality of the evil, in order to to comprehend its magnitude. In one luckless hour, several thousands of innocent persons, have been deprived of their all, and turned naked and houseless into the fields; private wealth has been annihilated, and public credit greatly shaken. Those who have escaped comparatively well, are unable to assist the greater sufferers, from the absence of all means of supplying comfort to them. Nearly all the magazines in the city were destroyed during the fire; and although the public granaries had been thrown open, we know from the best authority, that the stores contained in them, were deemed sufficient for the consumption of two months only. An immediate supply of rice, sugar, clothes, and other prime necessaries is therefore imperiously demanded, and would be the greatest blessing that could be conferred on the sufferers, This supply, it should be the object of the community of this city to forward at the cheapest rate, and with the greatest practical expedition. To suppose that any one would lay hold of the sad occasion to turn it to his own advantage, and to fatten on the misery of his brethren, would be to insult the character of an Englishman.

We are convinced that a very opposite feeling—a feeling keenly alive to the distressed situation of the inhabitants of Port Louis, and eager to ameliorate it, is generally prevalent in the Settlement, and among some of its principal members, at this moment in active operation. From conversing with experienced persons, we understand that the best mode of meeting the distress is, to send off as quickly as possible, one after another, small vessels laden with grain, and other necessaries, to answer the daily demand, until larger supplies be dispatched by Government, or in the regular course of trade. As the people of Port Louis are in no condition to pay highly for them, it is of the utmost consequence that, they should be received as nearly as possible at prime cost. The propriety of appointing a Committee to freight the vessels, collect the stores, and make the immediate disbursements, has been suggested, and we have reason to think that a number of respectable gentlemen will be immediately assisted for this purpose. It would be needless to praise their benevolent undertaking, or to prove that it is the duty of every good man to promote its success, to the utmost of his power. If it meet with the support which it deserves, the first supply of provisions may reach the island in the last week of December. The stores already in the hands of the local Government, with any addition that may be made to them, from Madagascar, the Cape, or by means of vessels already on their way from this port, will, until that time, avert the severe pressure of want.

In conclusion we have to apologise for any appearance the foregoing observations may have of a wish on our part to obtrude our advice on the public. Our sole intention —we hope it is laudable—has been to bring before them a scene of extreme wretchedness, and to point out a way by which they may alleviate it, and thus fulfil the great and pleasing duties of feeding the hungry, and clothing the poor.

The Tropic Bird comes for provisions, and will immediately return to the Isle of France.

MAURITIUS GAZETTE, SEPT. 30.

PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of His Majesty George III. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

KING.

His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius and Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

On the representations of the Merchants and Planters of the Island of Mauritius assembled on this day at the Government house on the impossibility of persons who have bonds, notes of hand, &c. to pay, or who have debts to recover, being able to know their real circumstances and situation, after a fire which has destroyed a great part of the funds and goods on which the payment of the said bonds, notes of hand, and other debts depended—

HAS DECREED AND DECREES.

Article 1st.

From the 1st of October next to the 31st December following, no prosecution shall take place, nor no sentence nor judgement be pronounced, for the payment of any note of hand, negociable bill, bond, or any act of engagement whatsoever, of which the term may be already expired, or may expire hereafter, and no judicial formalities, protests, or other measures taken by creditors or bearers of such notes of hand, negociable bills or other acts, shall be necessary to preserve all their rights and privileges both towards the drawers, and those who are bound with them, and towards all debtors, or bond, securities, and endorsers.

Article 2d.

This present Proclamation to be read and entered upon the records of the Tribunals, and an Office copy of the same, to be forthwith addressed to His Honor and the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

Port Louis, Mauritius, 28th September, 1816.

R. T. FARQUHAR.

(By Order) G. A. BARRY

Chief Sec. to Govt.

(A true Translation)

G. H. CAUNTER

Sworn Interpreter to Govt and the Courts.

[*Cal. Gazt Extra. Novr 2d.*

It now appears, that the Opium exported from this place, by several of the ships of this season, has been found in the same adulterated state, with that on, board the Caroline: In China it is believed, that the fraud must necessarily have taken place, at the time of packing. The adulterated Opium on board the Caroline has been reclaimed; and when it is returned to Calcutta, we may expect some investigation to be set on foot, for the purposes of ascertaining, as far as possible, the true cause of this disgraceful occurrence.

[*As. Mir. Nov.* 27.

The accounts from the sick stations in the Upper Provinces continue unfavorable, with the addition that Dunapore has been severely visited by the Epidemic. There His Majesty's 24th Regiment is suffering exceedingly. At Allahabad 220 men of the flank Companies Battalion were in Hospital when we last heard. At Cawnpore deaths were still frequent; but the disease was certainly on the decrease. Major General Sir J. Horsford was severely indisposed.

[*Gaz Nov.* 28.

On Friday last, immediately after the Supreme Court was adjourned, and as soon as the Judges had quitted the Bench, Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the Bar, and the Gentlemen of the profession of the Law at this presidency, addressed the Advocate General, Mr. Strettell, on the occasion of his approaching departure from the Bar of the Supreme Court; and although the sentiments delivered by Mr. Ferguson, were evidently the unpremeditated effusions of his heart, we sincerely declare, that at no period of our lives, have we listened to language conveying stronger or purer feeling—or to more chaste or genuine eloquence. To have been enabled to commit to writing, what Mr. Ferguson expressed, would only have been practicable if our apathy had been equal to his sensibility;—and to attempt to repeat from memory even the substance of an address, so just and so appropriate, would be an act of injustice to Mr. Ferguson—while it conveyed no adequate idea to the public, of the affecting and gratifying sentiments which he delivered. The reply of Mr. Strettell, was precisely what might have been expected from such a man on such an occasion;—and it appeared, that even he experienced some difficulty in giving sufficient utterance to the sensations of his mind—He manifestly felt the emotions, which the sentiments expressed by Mr. Ferguson were calculated to inspire; and he must have been persuaded, that these sentiments were sincerely entertained, by every member of the profession, of which Mr. Strettell had so long been the head and the ornament at Calcutta. We unfeignedly regret that it is not in our power, to give a more correct account of what passed on this interesting occasion, because we are assured, that most of our readers would be gratified in perusing the proud but honest tribute of eloquence, addressed to a man of unquestionable talent and exalted character. It was intimated by Mr. Ferguson in his address, that the Profession requested Mr. Strettell's acceptance of a testimonial, which should convey to him and to his posterity, the affectionate regard entertained for him, by those with whom he had so long lived and acted: and which as we understand, is to be presented in England.

[*Ind. Gaz.*

The Star, Cutter, sailed for the Mauritius yesterday. Government having appointed a Committee to manage the immediate shipment of supplies, the greatest activity prevailed in freighting the vessels that had been taken up to proceed to the Isle of France: The following are in great forwardness and will be able to sail in a few days.

John Munro. Ahmoody, Hoyston. Frederick and Maria, Catharine, Fame, Hercules, Coramandel, East Indian, Friendship, Eliza, Mary Ann, General Brown, Earl Kellie, Frances Anne, (brig).

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

It is highly deserving of remark that the Government, by the unremitting activity of its servants, was enabled to prepare these vessels, with cargoes of beef and rice, sufficient to victual the island for three months, in the short period of forty eight hours.

The extraordinary bustle of the departments immediately connected with shipping concerns, had hardly ceased, when a fresh call was made on them to afford their aid in a case of a still more distressing nature. On Tuesday evening accounts were received of the arrival of the Prince Blucher, Captain Weathrall, from China the 14th, and Malacca the 30th of October. This vessel brought intelligence of the total wreck of the Frances Charlotte, Near the Island of Preparis, with troops belonging to His Majesty's 78th Regiment on board. Six Officers, and ninety Privates of that Regiment, and about forty lascars had been left on the uninhabited Island, for whom it became necessary to provide the most prompt assistance, to shorten as much as possible the severity of suffering which they are compelled to endure. Captain Weathrall, falling in with the wreck, with the most laudable humanity, had taken on board the Prince Blucher twelve ladies, children, and officers, two hundred and thirty four soldiers, and thirty six lascars, but the daily consumption of water and provisions on board was so great, that he was obliged to bear away for this port to avoid the dreadful distress which want of supplies would have exposed the passengers, and leave the remaining troops on the island. Only three bags of rice could be spared for their subsistence.

About ten soldiers and lascars were lost in quitting the wreck. They were eager to save all the money and articles in their power, but loading themselves too heavily, they sunk in attempting to swim to the shore.

On the 10th instant the Prince Blucher was in Lat. 14 37. An empty wine chest, planks, and spars, being observed floating on the waves, Captain Weathrall concluded that a vessel had been wrecked, and soon after, some boats were seen from the mast head standing towards him. The Captain immediately hauled his wind, and stood towards the islands. He came up with the boats at 5 in the afternoon, when he was informed of the calamity that had occurred. The men in the boats had been several days without food, and were almost exhausted with fatigue. At 4 A. M. the next day, boats were dispatched to fetch the women and children and as many men as possible. On the 12th they returned with

Major Macpherson, the Commanding Officer, and his Lady.

Mrs. Macqueen, the Lady of Capt. Macqueen.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown,

Lieutenant McKenzie.

Lieutenant M'Crummen.

and a great number of Lascars, Women and Children.

On the 13th the boats were again dispatched for the people, but the whole could not be taken at that time. The weather became very stormy and during the ensuing night rain fell in torrents —In the morning the gale subsided, but for the reasons above noticed it was impossible to return without hazarding the safety of the whole.

When this melancholy account reached Calcutta the Nautilus Cruizer, Capt. Hepburn, was fortunately in the river, ready to sail for Amboyna. Instructions were immediately given to the Commander to proceed forthwith to the island of Preparis to victual the troops left there by the Blucher. She sailed yesterday, and may be expected to reach the unfortunate sufferers in the course of six days. The island lies at about an equal distance from Cape Nigrais, on the coast of Pegue, and the Andamans; it is said to be about five miles in circumference and one broad. The reef of rocks to the southward is much more dangerous than is generally apprehended from a reference to the Maps and Charts of the Bay. It extends, we understand, to the distance of about fourteen miles. As Captain Court, the Surveyor General, is proceeding thither, on the Nearchus, to bring away the Officers and men that were left on the Island, he will have an opportunity of ascertaining the exact situation and extent of the reef, for the benefit of future navigators.

The Minto is also ready to sail for the same purpose. We are informed that there are several fine springs on the island, and that the coast furnishes shell fish in abundance. There is also plenty of wood. We trust therefore that if the troops do not suffer from despair of early aid, no serious apprehensions need be entertained of their safety. Their distress and misery must be deplorable indeed. In order to guard against any unfavorable occurrence, we understand, that orders have been forwarded by express to the Magistrate of Chittagong to dispatch without a moment's delay a small vessel with a supply of grain and other necessaries to the Island of Preparis.

The following is an Extract from the log of the Frances Charlotte.

Nov. 5 h, A midnight saw the Island of Preparis bearing N W. ½ to N. W. soundings 55 fathoms. At 2. 30 A. M. observed several rocks on our lee beam. Put the helm down, and tacked ship at 2. 40. while in stays, the ship struck on a reef of rocks aft. At 3, she began to leak, lowered down the quarter and stern boats, also hoisted out the long boat, sent the cutter and long boat away at 4 A. M. full of women, children and men to the Island of Preparis, it being the only place they could be sent to with safety. At the same time people employed saving Provisions from the after hold: and making two rafts for the purpose of landing the men on a rock, about 100 yards from the ship. The tide being so very strong, sunk the jolly boat immediately,—carried out warps to the rock for the purpose of warping the raft from and to the ship. At 4. 10. the foremast was cut away, carrying with it the main top and mizen top gallant mast. At this time the hold nearly full of water. At 5. 30. the water flowed over the starboard side of tween decks,—got all the provisions, &c out of the gun room and put them into the cuddy— the gig and two rafts employed in landing the men. At 7 A. M. the tide flowed up to her upper deck, the ship labouring very heavy;—fresh breezes and fair weather. Latitude by observation 14° 42' N.—the tide setting about 6 knots to the N. E. Noon high water.

" Nov. 6 h, Variable fresh breezes on the first part. At 12. 15. the tide turned to the S. W. very strong. At 3 the tide having fallen about 17 feet, commenced again to get what salt provision, liquor, water, &c. that could be got at,—lashing the casks (on deck) to the capstern and sides. At 1 P. M got down the mizen and main-top gallant yards also cross jack and mizen top gallant yards and unrigged them—also the fore and fore top gallant yards,—all the yards and spars and made a good raft for the safety of the people on board, the rock being quite full of men.

" A sufficient appearance of the long-boat and cutter. At midnight the ship labouring very much. At 1 30 P. M. cut away the mizen mast to ease the ship—also cut away the anchors. At 7 A. M. the long-boat and cutter returned—Immediately filled them again with men and a bag of rice, and a bag of Bread for the use of the people, on the Island, at the same time sent biscuit, pumpkins, and water, to the rock by the gig. Middle and latter part light breezes and fine weather.

" Nov. 7th. First and latter parts moderate breezes, middle light from the N E. with fair weather throughout. At high tide—the ship labouring very heavy and open fore and aft—several planks started on the starboard side,—filled the cutter, launch, and gig, with men from the wreck—Sent biscuits, liquor, water, and pumpkins to the rock, also one bag of biscuit and two hams to the Island.

" Nov. 8 th, First part pleasant breezes and fine weather, and latter part fresh breezes, at N E. Rough seas. A day light, a ship in sight to the N. W. and 8 A M the Po hove her jolly boat to the ship. She proves to be the ship Po. Capt. Knox, from Madras, she also sent her long boat, filled her with 27 men from the rock, and several from the ship and sent her away. The Po drifting so far to leeward, did not send the boat again, but hoisted her in and made sail close hauled to S. S. E. Observed the gig bear up for the Po, with the chief Officer and 8 or 10 men from the wreck.

" Nov. 9 h, Fresh breezes and fine weather with high swell at N. E. the launch returned to the ship, the jolly boat of the Po remained with the wreck, she carried Provisions to the rock. At 5 P. M. while near the rock several of the people jumping into the boat, she sunk; the Officer, Mr. Ramsay, and some soldiers swam to the rock. Two men remained on the boats bottom and drifted to leeward. At 6 P. M. the whole of the people left the ship, at the same time about 78 men were on the rock. When the long boat left the ship, she appeared to be falling to pieces, just at 8. 30. A. M. the main mast went thro' the bottom."

On the 15th not a vestige of the vessel was to be seen. [*Gov. Gaz.* 20, *Nov.*

Some further particulars of this distressing affair are contained in the following letters from Captain Weathrall—whose humanity cannot be sufficiently commended—and from a passenger who owes his escape from the reef to his exertions.

" COMMODORE JOHN HAYES,
Master Attendant.

" SIR,

" I have the honour to state to you, for the information of Government, that, on my passage from China to Bengal on the 10th instant, we fell in with some pieces of wreck and soon after perceived smoke on the Preparis which induced me to suppose some vessel was stranded on the reef of that Island. In consequence of which, we tacked and stood in for it till evening, when we picked up 70 or 80 Soldiers of the 78th Regiment, who had been landed on a Rock without provisions or water for four days, and nearly exhausted, being part of the Troops embarked on board the Francis Charlotte at Batavia, and lost on the reef about the 5th November. The remainder being on the Island.

" As we had a strong current to contend with it took the whole night to work up to the Island, when at 4 A M, we sent all the boats on shore to bring the women and children on board, under charge of my chief officer, which was attended with great difficulty on account of the reef surrounding the west side and no anchorage for the Ship. In the course of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14 h, sending and getting on board 207 Soldiers, with women, children and sick; also about 40 Lascars, Captain Acres, and his officer.

" We were unfortunately prevented getting near the Island again, from a severe gale of wind at South West, in which we carried away our fore-mast and lost three boats, and an anchor, and ultimately driven too far up the Bay to attempt farther relief to the poor people on shore, without endangering the lives of all, as we had but 10 days water at one pint per man, and our provision would have been expended in the same time.

" I beg you to believe, that nothing was left undone on my part or on the part of my officers and crew to save the whole, and we should, I hope, have succeeded had not the gale come on too suddenly to provide for it, and by which we were nearly lost on the same spot; we however stood to the Southward to fetch in again with the Island; when the loss of our masts and boats obliged us very unwillingly to bear up.

" We are out of every thing; but every exertion will be made to supply the Regiment and crew until we receive the directions or supplies from Government.

" I am given to understand there are 9 soldiers left with 5 officers and 40 Lascars on the Island with only two bags of rice, I supplied them with the first day.

" We have been becalmed for five days to the Eastward of the Reef, which has equally added to our distresses, but I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good order and behaviour of the Troops, who have suffered without complaint.

" I have the honour, &c."

" Saugor Roads, Sunday, 24th Nov. 1816.
" *On board the Prince Blucher,*
" Captain WEATHRALL."

Here are a few of the unfortunate shipwrecked sufferers of the Frances Charlotte, waiting to get the pilot on board; after a passage from the Island of Preparis (near to which we were wrecked on the morning of the 5th,) of 10 days. Major McPherson, Mrs. McPherson, and Mrs. McQueen, with her two children are on board, about 120 men, the sick, and women and children. Captain Weathrall has behaved in the most humane manner to us all and did all in his power to take the 90 men, six officers, and 60 Lascars that were left on Preparis off A severe gale on the night of the 14 h, blew us off the Coast with the loss of the foremast, loosing three boats and otherways much damaged, with little provision on board and less water, and we were obliged to shape our course for the Sand Heads to give speedy information of the state of our unfortunate Companion.

" The Po, Captain Knox, assisted us and took 40 of our men on board to Rangoon, or Penang, having no rice or provisions but what was requisite for his own crew, but his Chief mate, who is with us, thinks that Captain Knox would return with necessaries to the Island, as soon as he could possibly accomplish it."

[*Gaz, 28 h Nov.*

The following has been handed to us as a list of the Staff for the subsidiary force at Nagpore.

Capt Henly, 24th Regt. N. I. Assist. Adj. General,

Lieut. Sandys, 14th—Dep. Assist. Q. M. General,

——Hall, 10th—Post Master,

Capt. Ashurst, 11th—Dep Pay Master,

Lieut. Walcot, Art. Commissary of Stores.

Surgeon James Robertson, Superintending Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon A. Garden, Medical Storekeeper.

[*Hurkaru 30th Nov.*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The Earl of St. Vincent.—We regret to state that the venerable Earl St. Vincent has been considerable indisposed His Lordship is not yet recovered, though he has been much relieved by bleeding, and is now able to sit up. Lord St. Vincent is in his 83d year; and as he is the last remaining, so is he also the most illustrious of our great naval Commanders.

Deal, June 3.—Arrived last night and this morning, and have since sailed for the River, the Sir William Pulteney, Lord Eldon, William Pitt, Lowjee Family, and Lord Melville, East Indiamen —Came down from the River and sailed the Harriet and Cornwallis for Madras and Calcutta.

THE GLOBE, JULY 5, 1816.

MALTA MAIL.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Corfu, April 27.

On the 23d of this month, Baron E Theotoky, President of the Senate of Corfu, pronounced in the hearing of a great concourse of persons of all classes, who on the solemnity of the day had collected in the Church of four illustrious Saints, an eloquent oration in Greek which deeply affected the audience, and filled their minds with joy —To gratify the desires both of those who heard it and of others who were not present, we give a translation, which, however inferior to the original, will give our readers an idea of it.

The following are some of the most remarkable passages of this speech:—

" The Treaty of Paris, stipulated between two Ministers of England and two of Russia, one of whom is our esteemed fellow-citizen, rendered us happy, by honouring us with the protection of Great Britain.

" From the remote times sung by Homer, no period has been better calculated than the present to render us happy.

" Read our history in sufficient and modern historians; remember what has happened to us, within thirty years, you will see that we have passed the best part of our lives in feuds and discord, or under arbitrary and fluctuating Governments, sometimes as subjects of foreign nations, who despised us, and sometimes protected by nations who sincerely desired our welfare, but were too remote to contribute to it."—He then proceeds to prove that in the present situation of the Islands, no Power can afford them, by its protection, such advantages as Great Britain, on account of its wealth, its maritime strength, its extensive commerce, its eminence in agriculture, arts and manufactures.

" None of the European nations have done us the justice we merit in such a degree as the English writers in their works; they also saw and acknowledge in us those good qualities which the French, the Germans, the Italians and the Russians have often fought to depreciate in their works.

" No nation is so versed in our language as the English are.

" Rejoice then inhabitants of the Ionian Islands, at your future destiny. The Lord High Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty is on the point of arriving here. You will soon see Sir Thomas Maitland whose name cannot be pronounced by us without veneration; with him security and facility make their entrance into these islands.

" He re-opened our temples, and will command the restitution of their property

" He removed every obstacle to the commerce of our ports, and provisions will again abound among us.

" The measures adopted by him, and carefully enforced by Major-General Philips, checked the devastations of the plague, and make us hope to see it wholly eradicated.

" He will restore you your Bishop, and the Ecclesiastical Order will have its legal establishment.

" Our orthodox church will flourish, and will have the preference before every other.

" Aristocratical laws will no longer corrupt your manners; but you will have free and just laws, like those which govern great nations, and you will see chosen to execute them the wisest and most upright men—the fathers, the friends of the people.

" Your industry will revive, your agriculture will improve; you may export your own productions in your own vessels, and an unconquered flag will secure your commerce against every insult.

" The ports of England opened to us, will offer us particular advantages; our cities will become flourishing, our country will be the resort of merchants, artists and learned men; hospitals will be established for the poor & infirm; public schools for the instruction of our youth; & libraries which will dispense the treasures of ancient and modern literature. The illustrious Sovereign who protects us, in rendering us worthy of his favor, will render us worthy of our ancestors, and we shall live perfectly happy."

On the 24 h, Sir Thomas Maitland arrived from a voyage to the other islands, and was received with the greatest solemnity and joy. The following day the Senate, the Clergy, &c. paid their compliments to his Excellency, and Baron Theotoky made him a very handsome address, to which Sir Thomas made a suitable reply, stating that all the islands of the British Crown, the attachment of the people was the most precious, and that he should do his utmost to promote the views of his Sovereign, which were solely directed to their happiness, in which he reckoned with confidence on their cordial support, &c.—(*Malta Gazette, May* 15.)

THE STAR.—JUNE 15, 1816.

A Copy of the Treaty of Marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Cobourg has just been laid before Parliament. It grants them jointly while living £60,000 per annum, £10,000 of which goes to her Royal Highness as pin money, independently of her husband's controul. If she becomes a widow she will have the whole £60,000. If he becomes a widower he will have £50,000 per annum. The eldest child, being presumptive heir to the Throne, must be educated as the King directs. The following article we copy at length:

Article V. It is understood and agreed that her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta shall not, at any time, leave the United Kingdom, without the permission in writing, of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and without her Royal Highness's own consent.

And in the event of her Royal Highness being absent from this country, in consequence of the permission of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, and of her own consent, such residence abroad shall in no case be protracted beyond the term approved by his Majesty or the Prince Regent, and consented to by her Royal Highness. And it shall be competent for her Royal Highness to return to this country before the expiration of such term, either in consequence of directions for that purpose, in writing, from his Majesty, or from the Prince Regent or at her own pleasure.

The Treaty is signed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, the President of the Council, and on the part of the husband by Baron de Just.

A piece has been cut from his Majesty's ship Victory (Lord Nelson's Flag-ship) to make two snuff-boxes—one for the Prince of Cobourg, the other for the Duke of Gloucester.

THE SPEECH
OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT.

In the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday July 2.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot close this session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

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The cordial interest which you have manifested in the happy event of the marriage of my daughter, the Princess Charlotte, with the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and the liberal provision which you have made for their establishment, afford an additional proof of your affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person and family, and demand my warmest acknowledgments.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have given the Royal Consent to a marriage between his Majesty's daughter the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester; and I am perfuaded that this event will be highly gratifying to all his Majesty's subjects.

The assurances which I have received of the pacific and friendly disposition of the powers engaged in the late war, and of their resolution to execute inviolably the terms of the Treaties which I announced to you at the opening of the session, promise the continuance of that peace so essential to the interests of all the nations of the world.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year; and I am sensible of the beneficial effects which may be expected to result from the salutary system of making provision for them in a way calculated to uphold public credit.

The arrangements which you have adopted for discharging the incumbrances of the civil list, and for rendering its future income adequate to its expenditure, by relieving it from a part of the charge to which it was subject, are in the degree gratifying and satisfactory to me: and you may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give full effect to those arrangements.

The provision you have made for consolidating the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, will, I doubt not, be productive of the happiest consequences in cementing and advancing the interests of the United Kingdom; and must afford an additional proof of the constant disposition of Parliament to relieve the difficulties and promote the welfare of Ireland.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The measures to which I have been under the necessity of resorting, for the suppression of those tumults and disorders which had unfortunately occured in some parts of the kingdom, have been productive of the most salutary effects.

I deeply lament the continuance of that pressure and distress which the circumstances of the country, at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed on many classes of his majesty's subjects.

I feel fully persuaded, however, that after the many severe trials which they have undergone in the course of the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, and the ultimate success which has attended their glorious and persevering exertions, I may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining those difficulties, which will, I trust, be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature, and which cannot fail to be materially relieved by the progressive improvement of public credit, and by the reduction which has already taken place in the burthens of the people.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Saturday the 24th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the 24th day of August next.

Letters from Mahon, dated June 5, state, that the Dutch have cannonaded the town of Algiers for several days. The Americans have had no engagement there, though such a report was circulated. The damage observed to have been sustained by an American frigate, which arrived dismasted in Sicily, was caused by a violent gale of wind. The truce between the United States and the Barbary Powers has expired, and notice has been given to mariners that it probably may not be renewed.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, AUGUST 2.

By special decision, the King has made a particular exception in favour of Marshal Oudinot, Commander in chief of the National Guard of Paris, and Major-General of the Royal Guards. The last ordinance respecting the former corps declares, that no one can have a command in the army and National Guard at the same time. The friends of the throne and the country rejoice in this noble distinction granted to the second French Bayard.

The corn harvest proceeds with the greatest activity in the department of Tarn and Garonne. It is abundant, and the grain of good quality, and maintains an advantageous price for the grower; it has not been below 24 fr. the hectolitre.

They write from Lyons that the rain has ceased there. The harvest, for which some fears were entertained, now looks very fine, and they have commenced cutting down the rye. In Burgundy the rains are less frequent. The waters of that province all flow into the Seine, and are the cause of its increase. It is remarked that the river since yesterday has fallen eight inches.

The official part of the Moniteur contains a royal ordinance, by which the King has ordered all private persons possessing weapons of war to deliver them up to the Mayor of their districts within a month: but citizens belonging to the national guard, foot guards, are permitted to keep a gun and sabre: if to the horse guards, a musket, pair of pistols, and sabre. Arms for sale will be liable to be seized, if their calibre is not at least 10½ points more or less than the calibre of war, which is fixed at 7 lines 9 points. Every person who buys, or takes in pawn, the arms of a soldier, will be fined 600 francs, and imprisoned for not more than 6 months. The fabrication of arms of the calibre of war out of the royal manufactories is expressibly forbidden. The exportation of arms of the model or calibre of war is forbidden to private persons.

The story of an approaching interview at at Toeplitz between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, is again repeated in the continental papers. The attention of all Germany is said to be fixed upon this meeting.

[*Evening Mail August 7th*

An article from Cagliari, of the 22d July, says, that the American squadron was met with steering for Algiers, which they were to attack before Lord Exmouth's arrival.

Wurtemberg.—The following are said to be the chief articles on which the Diet of this kingdom insists, and which are the subject of warm discussion between their commissioners and those of the King:—"To be in future governed according to a system established by a charter or compact; that every subject have the right of quitting the kingdom without paying any tax on withdrawal; taxes to be assented to in the first instance, and administered by the provincial states; the right of the inhabitants to keep their arms; the independence of the judicial power, and the publicity of criminal proceedings; a permanent committee of the Diet, when the latter is not actually sitting; a guarantee of church property; a guarantee against every kind of monopoly; a guarantee against the devastations and damages caused by game and royal chases."

The Canton, from New York, brought letters and papers to the 16th of July. The Commercial Advertiser of the 9th states, that there were four Carthagenian privateers cruising off the Havannah, who were seen to capture four or five sail of Spanish merchantment The accounts from New Orleans state, that the inundation was rapidly decreasing, without any of the injurious consequences which were expected to result. The latest Caraccas Gazettes were entirely silent as to the capture of Margaretta, and the subsequent operations of Bolivar. Advices, however, through other channels, confirm the previous accounts of a part of his army having been landed on the main opposite to that island, and of its being in march for the Caraccas. Whether he was in person with this detachment, or has gone with the expedition against Augustura was not ascertained. It appears certain, that the 800 Spaniards taken at Pampator were put to death, in retaliation for their atrocious cruelties upon the Patriots previous to the arrivals of Bolivar. The following article, taken from the Baltimore Patriot of the 8th ultimo announces the successful issue of the mission from Mr. Madison to Carthagena:—

"We have the pleasure to announce the arrival at Annapolis roads of the frigate Macedonian, Captain Warrington, from Carthagena, having on board Christopher Hughes, jun. Esq. of this city, who went out as commissioner from our government to demand the release of the American prisoners at the place Mr Hughes has succeeded in the subject of his mission, and has brought home in the frigate all the Americans that remained in prison at the time of his arrival at Carthagena and Santa Martha: they were immediately delivered from prison on his demand. Among them are W. S. Cooper and Lewis Conte, of this place; and Mr. Smith, mate of the schooner Adeline. This gentleman was severely wounded in an attempt to force the guard some months since at Santa Martha, and supposed by those who escaped to have been killed. Mr Norris Stanly, of Hartford, Connecticut, is also among those released. Mr. Hughes landed at Annapolis yesterday morning, and arrived at his own house in this city in the evening, in perfect health."

Accounts were received in town on Saturday that 24 ships had been driven on shore in the Gulph of Florida, and that two of them were the Martha Brae and the Atlas, of Glasgow. From this circumstance it was feared that most of the other ships, names unknown, were Jamaica-men; but such could not be case, as all the vessels expected from Jamaica, except the two in question, had arrived. The rest of the unfortunate ships are therefore supposed to be Havannah-men or Americans. The crews of the Atlas and Martha are on board the Ariel, which has been spoken with off Cape Clear.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Red. 62⅛ ⅜ ½	India Bonds, 8 prem.
3 per Cent. Cons. 62½ ⅜ ½	Exch. Bills, 2 3 prem.
4 per Cent. 78½ ⅜ ½	Consols for Acct. 62½ ⅜ ½
5 per Cent. Navy 93⅛ 3½ 2½	Lottery Tickets, £23 19s.

[*Evening Mail, August 12.*

Lord Cochrane.—It will be recollected, that on the Trial respecting the Stockjobbing Fraud, De Berenger attempted to prove that he was near London, instead of being at Dover performing the part of the foreign Colonel—but that this foul attempt failed, although several witnesses swore that he was so in town. One of these persons was De Berenger's landlord, Launcelot Davidson, and Lord Cochrane prosecuted him for the perjury. The cafe was tried in the King's Bench yesterday, when Davidson was found Not Guilty—simply, however, as it should seem, on the ground that "wilful and corrupt" perjury had not proved against him; for it was abundantly proved, by three witnesses, that De Berenger was at Dover on the morning he was said to have been near town, and in the very green coat, grey great coat, and travelling cap, described by Lord Cochrane in his well-known affidavit of the 11th of March, 1814,—so that Davidson must have sworn to a falsehood. Mr. Gurney defended Davidson, and Mr. Marryatt led for the prosecution.—De Berenger was in Court, having been subpœned.—Several other trials will take place, we are informed, as Lord Cochrane is determined that his entire innocence shall be made manifest to all.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday continue to inform us of the damage done by storms of hail and rain, by lightning and thunder, in every part almost of Europe.

Such sheets of fire, such horrid bursts of thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain!

Whole districts have been ravaged and laid waste, houses have been blown down; the labors of the husbandman destroyed; rivers have burst their banks, and inundated vast tracts. The greatest damage seems to have been done in Germany.

[*Examiner 21 July.*

"We remarked with pain that the indecent foreign dance, called the Waltz, was introduced (we believe for the first time) at the English Court on Friday week. This is a circumstance which ought not to be passed over in silence. National morals depend on national habits; and it is quite sufficient to cast one's eyes on the voluptuous intertwining of the limbs, and close compressure of the bodies, in this dance, to see that it is far indeed removed from the modest reserve which has hitherto been considered distinctive of English females. So long as this obscene display was confined to prostitutes and adulteresses, we did not think it deserving of notice; but now that it is attempted to be forced on the respectable classes of society by the evil example of their superiors, we feel it a duty to warn every parent against exposing his daughter to so fatal a contagion. *Amicus Plato sed magis amica veritas.* We pay a due deference to our superiors in rank, but we owe a higher duty to morality. We know not how it has happened (probably by the recommendation of some worthless and ignorant French draning-master) that so indecent a dance has now for the first time been exhibited at the English Court; but the novelty is one deserving of severe reprobation, and we trust it will never again be tolerated in any moral English society."—Times.

WALTZING.

[*From the Morning Chronicle*]

Get all the Ladies that you can,
And let each Lady have a man;
Let them, in a circle plac'd,
Take their partners round the waist;
Then by slow degrees advance,
Till the walk becomes a dance;
Then the twirling, face to face,
Without variety or grace,
Round and round, and never stopping,
Now and then a little hopping;
When you're wrong, to make things worse,
If one couple, so perverse,
Should in the figure be perplex'd,
Let them be knock'd down by the next.
"Quicker now," the Ladies cry;
They rise, they twirl, they swing, they fly,
Puffing, blowing, jostling, squeezing,
Very odd, but very pleasing—
Till ev'ry Lady plainly shews,
(Whatever else she may disclose),
Reserve is not among her faults:—
Reader, this it is to Waltz!

Argyle Rooms, Friday, June 28 1816.

ON HEARING THE REGENT ACCUSED OF MAKING DISTINCTIONS IN THE INVITATIONS TO HIS *FETE*.

No more, dissolute wretch, for shame!
No more your Prince unjustly blame
For splendid *Fetes* display;
The Prince and People share their fate—
To give them is the Prince's *Fete*,
The People's *fate* to pay.

A Loyal Court Correspondent desires us to be very particular in contradicting a report which has been circulated at the Court end of the Metropolis by some "unthinking" people.—To use the tenderest epithet. This matter, the writer says, is of the first importance, whether as it relates to the example which would be held out to the ancient part of the female world;—the effect on the national taste and morals,—or the high reputation of the very August Personage to whom it more particularly refers. Every body, therefore, concludes our anxious Correspondent, will doubtless be eager to circulate a direct contradiction of the rumour—(a rumour put forth in the very teeth of the Court Historian, who expressly says that none of the Royal Family joined in the late Waltzing at Carlton Houfe)—that our most gracious Queen waltzed a full quarter of an hour, with the venerable Marquis of Headfort for a partner! Nothing of the sort took place, our readers may rest perfectly satisfied.

"We learn that among the last arrivals from the Mediterranean is that of a Thunisian Accoucheur, who has some very extraordinary references to make to his past practice. A full report of his experience having been laid before the skilful, they are all of opinion that he is a person of considerable eminence in his profession; but, as to the [illegible] of communicating his knowledge to the [illegible], there is not the same unanimity."—Copied from the Morning Herald of Tuesday last, in which paper it appeared in conspicuous characters, under the Regent's plume and motto of "*Ich dien*"

[*Examiner 21 July.*